

## THIS IS HOW TO SPEND IT.

In the first place, decide what you can afford to spend and make your plans accord with that most important item.

Then try to take the sort of rest and change that will do you, individually, the most good. If you are in a position that takes a lot of vital energy and keeps you pretty much on the jump all the year, don't go to some fashionable lively place, but try to find a congenial companion and go with her to a quiet farm or small country inn, where you will get heaps of peaceful laziness, where a middy and a short skirt will cover all requirements of costume, where you won't be expected to do anything social and worldly. The girl who lives in the heart of a city's life, who is in the swim of the business current for 11 months and maybe more out of the 12, needs nature unadulterated more than anything else.

It doesn't matter whether you travel away on sea or mountain or lake, if you are kept on the alert mentally and nervously most of your time you must try to rest completely for your vacation.

But if you have rather a dull time of it at your work, if that is monotonous and takes little of your energy, and if you are not in the rush of town life, then choose a vacation that will give you variety and zest, that will throw you in with new people and points of view, give you a chance to wear your pretty clothes, and show you new scenes. You want all the waking up you can get, and you must plan to take it as a rest cure, just as the overstimulated girl needs to take the opposite regime.

Above all, don't decide at the last moment, and all in a rush, but begin right now to pick and choose and plan.

## NOTICE

To whom it may concern:

Gregorius Kowaltschuk, of Medina County, Ohio, has filed his petition in the Probate Court of said County, praying for an order of said court, authorizing the change of his name from Gregorius Kowaltschuk to George Elber, and said petition and application will be for hearing on the 5th day of August, 1915.

GREGORIUS KOWALTSCHUK  
By C. D. Wightman, his attorney 1w

If you want clean hands—  
use

**VANCO**  
ALL GROCERS.

## EUROPE IN 1870 AND 1915

(continued from June 25.)

This has been shown again and again; and I am safe in saying that were the common soldier asked whether this war should be continued or not, the general verdict would be for peace, and soon.

I have a nephew at the firing line in the Vosges Mountains, a member of the general staff, and in his letters the prevailing prayer is for speedy peace. At the same time the leaders know that patriotism will furnish material for days, months, perhaps years to come; so the mighty struggle goes on devastating the most fertile lands of Europe and pauperizing the nations. The entrance of Italy into the war has not by any means brought the end nearer, and I fear that as soon as Germany can safely withdraw her veteran troops from Russia, Italy will pay dearly for her perfidy to the central states.

Very few people in America can form an idea of the immensity of the task Italy has undertaken; fighting above the clouds in the Alpine Mountain passes is not childplay, some of the peaks rising abruptly 10,000 and 12,000 feet above the general landscape, thus making it a warfare fought with hardship and danger from falling avalanches, loosened by the incessant roar of heavy artillery. The mountaineer soldiers or chasseurs-alpines of opposing armies will do some of the hardest fighting this present war has seen, before either Italy or Austria will sue for peace.

If you were to visit this new field of battle, you would meet the light mountain artillery of Italy composed of young men, the picked men of the kingdom, raised in the mountain fastnesses, hence able to endure the strain of mountain climbing. I well remember these sturdy men, small in stature, yet all muscle and sinews, pleasant lads, none over 25 years of age, their eyes sparkling in the high and rare mountain air, their songs reaching through the crests of the Alpine ranges. At a distance these men present a strange sight dressed in their fantastic suits of green, hats surmounted by feather; yet when called upon to defend their frontiers, or invade hostile territory, these men must be reckoned with in the future of the European war. Since the cry to arms echoed through these mountains, the mighty, majestic fastnesses have been disturbed by the drum and bugle call of opposing armies; the gay young soldiers have been called upon to defend the bitterly contested mountain passes, and before another winter's snow will cover the hills and valleys, Italy's wives and mothers will have occasion for mourning; such is war!

As the war progresses, nation after nation being drawn into the whirlpool, our interest divides between east and west; and as lightning-like changes are made almost daily along the battle front, it will be hard to follow the campaign. For while all eyes at present are riveted upon the terrific punishment meted out to Russian arms, it must not be forgotten that the mighty oriental giant has hardly been aroused and, should Germany press her advances into Russian lands, she will meet the fate of the Corsican, the mighty Bonaparte.

It will never do to judge Russia from the defeat administered by German arms. In the first place, German Austrian troops far outnumbered Russian soldiers; second, ammunition has been at a premium in Russia for some time and, third, the absence of railroad facilities has made Russia's position very hard. At the same time the vast resources in Manchuria and eastern Siberia will reach the troops and in a very short time Russia again will have taken the offensive.

Let us not forget that to the peasant of the land of the Czar this is a holy war and gives an impetus which must be reckoned with; while German citizens are cowed by the mighty arm of militarism, Russian peasants look upon their ruler as their spiritual and political head. Besides, Russia has a comparatively recent experience with war, which will give to her power as the campaign draws onward, weakening the mighty German and Austrian empires, while Russia, almost inexhaustible in her resources, will grow stronger.

Some have criticized her for the simplicity of her campaign, yet she has always managed to keep her flanks intact, avoiding a general route, and while Germany is gradually wearing herself out, we will find Russia able to throw new millions of men into the battle arena. Her strength, as we well know, lies in her large fighting force, equalled by no other power or combination of powers in Europe. Another point calling for notice is the power of endurance in the Russian army; the great Napoleon said at one time that in all Europe no soldier could compete with the Russian soldier in power of endurance, especially in long marches. They can also acquiesce

to a larger percentage of losses than any other nation in the world. This has been demonstrated in the Napoleonic wars and in later days. It was the great German strategist, Moltke, who said regarding the Russian soldier, "They begin too late and keep on too long," and they seem to keep well up with this saying.

I will never forget the stories told by the flickering firelight, when a child upon my father's knee. He would relate his terrific experiences at Moscow with Napoleon; how the Russian soldiers would march for days in snow drifts, waist deep, hungry and ragged, yet ready to attack the enemy at the signal given. Hence Russia, once aroused, will not be downed by Germany, which is growing weaker as the days of war are prolonged.

The very best time for the ending of the war is at this present moment and Germany could make terms satisfactory to herself now while she is still holding the lands of her opponents. This will not be continued very much longer and Germany, drawing upon her last resources in men, will soon be bankrupt, as far as soldiers are concerned.

German strategy has thus far proven the mighty factor in successfully carrying on the war. Will not the continuation bring forth like strategists on the other side? It was strategy that gave her the upperhand in the campaign of '70, when she successfully concentrated her armies to encircle the great French army of Napoleon. The 31st of August passed quietly in history as the day which really decided the fate of the French empire. German troops under the Crown Prince and other leaders were quietly moved in position, while the French armies were powerless to oppose these movements of troops, until the day dawned on Sept. 1, 1870. We had no idea why our army was inactive, but in the light of later history every thing seems plain; the whole army was sold by inefficiency and the treachery of the leaders. When the heavy fog lifted on Sept. 1, we noticed the large movements of German troops. This fog soon grew more dense, until it resembled clouds of heavy smoke, rolling up from the valleys to the hill tops all around us, yet no move was made by our generals to find out the strength of the enemy, who was completely hidden by this fog. German officers, directed by the genius of Moltke and Bismark, moved the thousands of men to the most advantageous positions obtainable, while Napoleon stationed his troops in a semi-circle around his camp in front of Sedan. At 5 o'clock in the morning the mighty roar of German cannon at our right was the signal that a battle was imminent. It was still impossible to locate the assault of the enemy and at 6 o'clock the fighting at our left began and, as the fog slowly lifted, it was made clear to our army that the German hosts, which now outnumbered our troops almost two to one, intended to crush our flanks and thus render our position hazardous. Soon some of the villages were in flames, the soldiers fighting from house to house in desperate hand to hand struggles. Germany at that time justified the burning of these villages by the statement that her soldiers were fired upon from the houses, as they tried to cover up their policy of arson in the present campaign. The sight of burning villages revealed to us the immense strength of the enemy. The battle became general, the Saxon troops attempting to break the resistance of our center, until the fire of our light artillery drove them back to seek cover in the little forest at our left. Back and forth the battle raged, until it became evident that our center must soon yield, unless a charge successfully delivered would stop the onrush of the enemy. Our regiment was ordered to open the way for a general advance, and twice we succeeded to turn the enemy's success into defeat, but the infantry charge of the Bavarian fresh troops threw us back upon our center. Still the line was unbroken. Again the charge was sounded and again we were driven back by fresh troops and superior in number. It was at this time that the strategic placing of masked batteries gave German arms a decided advantage. Still our front was unbroken. About 9 o'clock we saw smoke rising at our left, where the Bavarian troops had succeeded to drive a wedge between our troops and take the town of La Moncelle. This was a hard blow to the army as it weakened our whole line and it soon became evident that only heroic measures could save the day for French arms. The little town of Menges was next bombarded by the enemy's artillery, until about 11 o'clock, when it was burning fiercely and was evacuated by our troops, fighting every foot of the retreat with an enemy far superior in numbers and artillery. Even yet it might have been possible for the Imperial troops

to win the day, or at least deliver a death blow to the army of the Prussian king, but no order for rally was given and at a little before noon the bugles sounded the retreat. Slowly and disputing every foot of ground the great army of the Empire began to fall back upon the main position at Sedan.

(to be continued)

## LODI

Rev. Sharp and wife will take their annual vacation commencing next Monday. They will go to Canada.

July 5, will be as dead as can be. The business places will be closed and all public work suspended.

E. Hoegner, John Cameron, W. A. Seeley and Hi Fortne/ attended the annual encampment of the G. A. R. last week at Mansfield.

W. L. Neumeyer has purchased the Etzel property on Wooster street, near the White Rose Creamery. He does not intend to occupy it as a home.

Claude Richle has resigned his position for the Grand Union Tea Co. and will build himself a home on Bank street.

The dance given by the club last Thursday evening in Plank's new ware house, was not very well attended, there being only twenty couples. All served, however, to have a good time. Splendid music.

At 5 o'clock p. m., on Thursday, June 24, Miss Carolyn, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Dague, was united in marriage to Mr. Elmer P. Weimer of Akron. Rev. King officiated, using the ring ceremony. The ring bearer was little Miss Geraldine Dague, bearing it upon a silver plate in the heart of a rose. The ceremony took place in the living room of the bride's home on Prospect street, which was banked with ferns and decorated in green and white. The bride's dress was made of white voile, trimmed with lace and she carried in her hand a beautiful bouquet of cream roses. All present partook of a four-course luncheon beautifully served by Mrs. J. W. Morse, Mrs. Wm. Wells and daughter Margaret. The happy couple then left amid the heartiest congratulations and best wishes in an automobile for their future home in East Akron. The groom is the only child of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Weimer of Akron and is a very estimable young man. The bride is too well and favorably known here to need any comment. She has been a very successful teacher in our public schools, but for the last six years held a good position in the Wadsworth schools. The heartiest congratulations and best wishes go with these young people is the desire of the hosts of friends.

## GARDEN ISLE

Mr. and Mrs. Merton Dull of Barborton are here visiting his parents and relatives for a short time.

Miss Beatrice Milkey spent Saturday night and Sunday with her sister, Mrs. Ica Dull and family of Aukerman.

Claude Rickel sold his property to Dick Albert. Mr. Rickel has bought a lot on Howe street. He will begin to build at once and will move to Lodi the first of October.

Ben Stratton has added two more rooms and a bath to his house.

Mrs. Frank Dull and son Charles spent from Thursday till Sunday with Mrs. Sady Kuntz and family. Mrs. Dull assisted Mrs. Kuntz in sewing.

Little Dorothy Myers has an attack of appendicitis.

Little Carl Butdorff, while wrestling with another little companion in the swamp, broke his arm.

Mrs. Jane Repp and daughter Lulu visited their son and brother, Ora, at Seville Tuesday.

James Dull is tearing away a kitchen of the house he lives in and is now preparing to build a new one.

Henry White and family of this place moved to near Seville last week.

Miss Hazel Stair was a guest of her brother, Ray and family at Rowburg, over Sunday.

Mrs. Ernest Huston and daughter Florence, of Litchfield, are visiting her parents and relatives here this week.

The Ladies' Aid society met at the church last Thursday and cleaned it. A jolly time was enjoyed and notice is given that the next meeting will be held at the same place the last Thursday in July.

Quite a few from around here attended the funeral of George Schaad at Burbank, Sunday.

Miss Lucinda Allison was a recent guest of her sister, Mrs. Daisy Luedemann of near Medina.

Mrs. Fred Kime of Litchfield visited relatives here for several days last week.

Quite a few from around here attended the Children's day exercises at the E. V. church at West Salem Sunday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Crist Dull of West Salem, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Simcox of Esselburn Corners, took dinner with James Dull and wife Sunday, and attended the funeral of George Schaad at Burbank.

MEDINA HEIGHTS  
Allotment

Mayor L. H. Randall's  
FARM

Village Lots

50X200 And Larger

Small Farms

1 Acre and Up

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